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BANDS OF MUSIC TO GREET THEM AT HOMESTEAD

The Mill Workers Preparing to Assault the Militia With Kindness.

ORDER MUST PREVAIL

Says Burgess McLuckie in His Proclamation to the People.

Two Hundred Special Officers Appointed to See That Peace is Maintained—Unwelcome Visitors Forced to Leave the Town—Curious People Not Wanted by the Leaders—Arrangements Made to Receive the National Guard—Saloons Closed and the Citizens Enjoined to Preserve Order.

An air of expectancy surrounded every resident of Homestead yesterday. There was no lawlessness or violence. The people were all awaiting the coming of the troops. The question that agitated them all afternoon was which way they would come. Every route into Homestead was covered by guards, and the only way the gallant soldier boys could get near Homestead last night without being discovered was by balloons. Even this route is not neglected, and many pairs of eagle eyes scanned the heavens last night. Tunnelling was another route that was heard spoken of, but it was believed that this method would take too long to satisfy the firm of Carnegie, Frick & Co.

There was no need for alarm on the part of the troops. Six single members of any regiment might have marched through the streets last night and not been molested. Every few feet a big brawny man was met who carried in his hand a formidable looking club and on his breast wore a bright star. These were special policemen. Over 200 of them were sworn in during the afternoon.

The Burgess Issues a Proclamation.

Burgess McLuckie realized that there must be no acts of violence committed in the borough. The residents were as sober and law-abiding as in any borough in the United States last night, and they do not want the town placed under martial law. This is what they want to avoid and it was for this reason that the 200 extra policemen were sworn in. They are sufficient to suppress any demonstration which may occur as they have the moral and physical support of all the residents. They are hardy men, well-known in the borough, and are universally respected. After appointing these special officers, the Burgess issued the following proclamation:

BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, COUNCIL CHAMBERS, July 11. PROCLAMATION—Whereas many strangers are coming to Homestead with no other purpose in view than to gratify a curiosity aroused by the pending settlement of the wage question, and inasmuch as the presence of these idle strangers only tends to further complicate the adjustment of the difficulties and the maintenance of order; therefore, I, the Burgess of Homestead, do earnestly request and warn all persons not having important business in Homestead at this time to remain away from the town; and further notice is hereby given, that all strangers within the town will be held strictly accountable for their conduct and will be dealt with in a manner warranted by the gravity of the situation. I further request and demand that the citizens of the borough assist to maintain order and quiet by themselves refraining from violent talking and unnecessarily assembling in public places and by restraining all others to obey the officers of the borough. I also enjoin the women and children to remain out of the streets, especially during the presence of unusual excitement. I hereby order and direct that all the saloons in the borough close and remain closed until further order. I deem that of the first importance, owing to the large number of strangers and unemployed persons now in town, and I further request an immediate and cheerful compliance with this order. J. M. MCGILVER, Burgess.

M. P. SCHMIDT, Clerk.

Ordered Out of Town.

It was not long before the officers commenced to carry out the orders contained in the proclamation. A foolish young man stirred on the tough order, started to guy some of the specials who were standing on the platform of the P., V. & C. station. In an instant he was in the toils of half a dozen of them and was hustled to the lockup with little ceremony. After questioning him for a few minutes they decided he was a fit subject for exile and inside of 5 minutes he was beyond the borough limits, and not long after this another mysterious young fellow was surrounded, and not being able to give a good account of himself, he was notified that the room created by his presence was in demand but he was not escorted out of town. He went just the same. About 4 o'clock the ever-vigilant specials gathered in a man named Nesbit. He was charged with having been a black-leg at Duquesne, and was reported to have boasted that as soon as the militia arrived he would go into the works with at least a dozen men. He was escorted to the headquarters of the workers, and after being questioned was allowed to go. He started down the stairway and at the foot ran into a crowd of 150 men, who were in possession of a garbled, knotted and vicious looking fence rail that even the war President might have had difficulty in splitting. They were about to force him to straddle it when a leader of the workers rushed down the stairs and succeeded in quieting the crowd. While he was doing this Nesbit slipped away and will not come back, according to the latest reports obtainable.

Curious People Are Not Welcome.

Burgess McLuckie, in speaking of the

situation yesterday afternoon, said: "People who come to Homestead merely to satisfy their curiosity are not welcome, you understand, not welcome. Any merchant, traveling man, or any person who has legitimate business in the place can go from end to end of the borough and not be molested. We are simply protecting our homes, our hearthstones and ourselves when we do this. In appointing these 200 extra officers, I am simply acting as any superintendent of police in any of the large cities would do if the city which they governed was in danger from a horde of curious strangers who are possibly only awaiting an opportunity to loot the town. We have a right to question suspicious characters in a crisis like the present, just as much as the Superintendent of Police of Pittsburgh. We are not going to take any risks. We own our homes and mean to protect them. There will be no violence, you can be certain, unless a gang of hired assassins attempt to enter our little borough. Lawlessness will not be permitted, and there is no danger of any, providing we are allowed to carry out our own plans."

The leaders and officials of the workmen who were spoken to endorse the sentiments of the Burgess. They are all confident that they can take care of themselves and do not want the town placed under the direct authority of the officials of the National Guard. No one was found who pretended to have any ill-will against the troops, but ominous threats were made against any non-union men who may come in.

Shut Threatening the Pinkertons.

The Pinkertons come in for more anathemas than even the "scabs," and if there are any left after the guard is withdrawn it is hinted that there will be trouble. Judging from the remarks, if the Pinkertons are caught here again they will fare much worse than on their first visit. If caught in a trap where they can possibly be exterminated, it will be done with as little compunction as though they were veritable rats.

Medical Supplies.

The workmen claim that there is now no reason why any man should be ignorant of where he is going, if brought from distant points to this neighborhood, and there cannot be any plea for mercy on that score. The more Pinkertons are being recruited is pretty generally believed. The plan of Carnegie, Frick & Co., as worked out by the locked-out men, is to get as many "scabs" as possible in the plant while the troops are here, and just before they leave Pinkerton men will be brought in and placed in the works to protect them. It will be then that trouble is expected.

When the National Guard comes to Homestead it will be assaulted with kindness. They will be as welcome as the flowers in May. The speeches delivered at the meeting this afternoon all teemed with expressions of friendship for the soldiers.

Not a Soldier Shall Shiver.

Not a soldier shall shiver if the workers have anything to say. They are anxious to show the utter absence of hostile intentions at the start, and it will be a wet day for the man who insults the soldiers, as a committee of the whole has decided to duck the men or men in the river who do not bid the visitors welcome. It will doubtless contrast strangely to the welcome extended to the Pinkerton men. There will be no sounding of war's rude alarms, no call to arms, no cry of battle. The bands of Homestead practiced last night and the sweetest music at their command will reverberate through the valley, while the distant echo will call out a cheerful welcome.

It was not known where the militia will encamp.

If the spot has been selected, the people of Homestead were ignorant of its exact location. They believed that the authorities took a useless precaution when they ordered the Second and Third Brigades to rendezvous at Blairsville, a point absolutely out of the way of a great many of the regiments. They could just as well have come into Homestead individually, in single companies or regiments, if the statements of residents are to be believed.

Moral Sanction to Be Used.

There was much conjecture among the men on the streets of Homestead last night as to whether the soldiers will be inside of the fence to police the works. It was not believed that this will be done, owing to the statement made to THE DISPATCH last week by Adjutant General Greenleaf, that the National Guard was not organized for the purpose of doing police duty for any individual or corporation. The workmen will use all the moral sanction they can possibly bring to bear upon any "scab" who may be brought in while the troops are here. This they claim they have a right to do as long as they do not trespass upon the property of the steel company. The troops are not expected to remain longer than a couple of weeks. Their annual encampment never lasts more than 10 days, and the men are never paid for more than eight. If the troops remain longer, the workers rely upon the howls from indignant taxpayers of the State to effect their recall.

The programme for the reception of the troops was arranged last night.

They were expected to leave the main line of the Pennsylvania at Turtle Creek, cross the Monongahela river at Port Perry and leave the cars at Monhall station on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad immediately opposite the steel works. They were expected at daybreak. A procession headed by the Burgess, 100 of the leading citizens of Homestead, then 100 special officers and finally the workers will meet the train. As the soldiers fall in after leaving the train the procession will open ranks and the Excelsior Band of Homestead will march through.

FIRST ON THE FIELD.

Forty-Two Blue Coats Pass Through Homestead to Join Their Regiment.

The Homestead people got their first

glimpse of the blue coats last night. About 7 o'clock 42 members of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Captain Thompson, 10-ated at Blairsville, passed through on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, on their way to Pittsburgh to join the balance of the regiment.

A large crowd gathered at the station. The soldiers indulged in a little badinage with the men on the platform with whom they were acquainted. There was not a sign of hostility on the part of either soldiers or workmen.

GATHERED FOR PEACE.

Homestead Workmen Listen to Wise Words From Burgess McLuckie—He Advises That the Soldiers Be Received With Open Arms—Others Talk in the Same Sense.

It was a day of momentous and dramatic events in and about Homestead borough yesterday—a day when the leaders of the labor element and the leading citizens of the place met to discuss and pass upon grave questions. For the very first time since the inauguration of the existing difficulty the heated voice of passion was not heard in the proceedings. The thousand and more men, gathered within the four naked walls of Homestead's only play house, were men of peace. They were not there to devise new methods of war or to rekindle the fires of human passion which have smoldered ever since the fearful battle of the river front. They were there as law-abiding citizens of Pennsylvania, anxious to assist the recognized agents of the law in maintaining the public peace and protecting the private property of their fair and prosperous town.

In the opening sentence of his speech, Burgess McLuckie told the story of the meeting in a nutshell. "We are here," he said, "to preserve peace, and properly receive and aid the authorized agents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

In Mr. McLuckie's Homestead as a Burgess a man of action.

When he speaks he speaks to the point and so well is he understood by his fellow townsmen that it is generally acknowledged herewith that "What McLuckie says goes."

Burgess McLuckie at His Best.

Yesterday afternoon the Burgess was at his best. He wore a suit of sober black, his cravat was of a kindred tint, and his clean shaven face was stern. When he was introduced to the meeting by that master of dramatic effects, Hugh O'Donnell, he was evidently suffering from a severe attack of stage fright. At first his words were low and indistinct, but as he warmed to his work, his voice rose, clear and loud over the tumult of the shuffling feet and chaotic noise of his hearers. McLuckie's words evidently came from his heart, and to-night men are still discussing the magnetic effect of his rough and ready eloquence.

He began by stating the object of the meeting. "I am here," he said, "to arrange to give the militia the best of the receptions accorded to any body of men. Reports had been received in this city that the Pinkertons were concentrating their forces, and if they came into Homestead then there would be bloodshed. The coming of the militia, by order of the Governor, will prevent this, and I am convinced that this will lead him to change his mind and suddenly order out the militia. The Pinkertons received a fearful blow—the worst ever given them."

"And we want every man, woman and child to show the militia every respect," continued the Burgess. "It would be a good idea to take any man who offers insult or injury to any member of the militia down to the river and duck him, and I would help to do it. But I know you will not insult the soldiers, boys; I know you won't do it."

The Governor Acted Wisely.

"In calling out the militia, I want to say to you that I think Governor Pattison is acting wisely and judiciously. He understands our position. So does the entire world. He is a man who is not a man who will not permit the troops of his State, the servants of the people, the defenders of the dignity of this Commonwealth, which is ours, as any human being that ever God let breathe—I say that Robert E. Pattison will never permit an outrage to be perpetrated upon a people such as the people of Homestead and the surrounding community. [Great applause.]

"It is also an evident fact that that unwashed horde of Pinkerton people are again mobilizing their forces; that is also evident to our Government. He does not want any bloodshed here and he knows by your action of the past that if that unclean horde strikes our shores there will be bloodshed. [Applause.] People said last night 'what is the use of this militia? Keep them out of the town.' They do not know as much about this as the Governor does. That is why they ask this question. The Governor knows that these unwashed hordes are mobilizing again. He does not want them to be slaughtered or to receive further injury at the hands of that illegal, unlawful institution [laughter and applause], and so our friends are about to come here to the safest place you could possibly be in with. You know, you do not want H. C. Frick or his horde; neither do you want Bob Pinkerton or his horde. The militia are here to defend that which it is right to defend—the State and the Constitution, and the people and the laws."

Asks That Their Arms May Be Opened.

"I am here to ask the citizens of this town to receive our friends with open arms and to tender them one of the grandest receptions that have ever been rendered to any people. [Applause.] Go down with the reputation that you have already established as the most generous, noble and manly of men. [Applause.] I do not want representatives that may put in an appearance here to be insulted by even a look or a word or least indication of displeasure. I for one, stand here and say that if any man is indelicate enough to do an act of that kind in this emergency, he shall be taken to the river and ducked—and I will be taken to do it. [Good! good! and applause.] You are not going to interfere with our best interests, so our ducking committee will scarcely be necessary to be appointed at this meeting." [Laughter.]

The Burgess had scarcely concluded his speech when a big man in the gallery offered this motion, which was promptly seconded and carried by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the man who offers any insult to the militia be taken to the river and ducked. After this motion had been carried the Chairman proceeded to give the outlines of the plan for receiving the expected troops. He was suddenly interrupted by Hugh O'Donnell, who in a neat speech asked permission to introduce "Jack" Carter, a Baltimore newspaper man, who had just arrived in Homestead, and who, according to Mr. O'Donnell, had had an interview with the Governor on Sunday morning. Mr. Carter was received with tumultuous cheering. Mr. Carter said that he had seen Governor Pattison at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning and the Governor spoke in a very hearty and complimentary way of the manner in which the strike was being managed here at Homestead. Mr. Carter continued that he was unable to offer any explanation of the sudden bold face of the Governor in ordering the militia to leave the town, and that the theory that the Governor had learned that

another attempt was about to be made to land Pinkerton men here, and that he had called out the militia to prevent the further bloodshed that would follow such an experiment.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to him upon the conclusion of his remarks.

Others Speak for a Good Advice.

The next speaker was a Slav, who addressed the meeting in the Slavonic tongue. Jeremiah Dougherty, a prominent leader among the mill men of the Southside, was then introduced. He said among other things: "In my opinion the time for talking has passed, and the time for action has arrived before to-day. The eyes of the civilized world are upon Homestead, and the action of the men of Homestead to-day and to-morrow will decide whether the sympathies of the world will be with instead of against you. Be careful to keep the women and children of the streets while the militia are here and a law no unnumbered people in the town. As to the reception you will give the militia, the legal authorities have a right to be here. The militia come as your friends to preserve peace between them and the world that Homestead is a peaceful and law-abiding



At the Armory Door.

community so that when all is over no one can point a finger and say it is a community of barbarians."

Dan Harris, president of the Cigar-makers' Union of New York, then spoke. "It is unnecessary," he said, "to speak to the people of Homestead who have spoken for themselves. [Loud applause.] Organized labor looks with admiration on the men of Homestead to-day. The gentleman who stands at the head of Carnegie's works is a rich man, and 'He is no gentleman' from the crowd. I never mind whether he is a gentleman or not, we will have the courtesy to call him one. Mr. Frick cannot say he is here as he did with the men in the coke regions. I want you to remember that nine-tenth of the militia are workmen like ourselves, and should be treated as such. Now I want to request that you keep your eyes open and watch with tongue-fork. Whatever you do, keep sober, for this is a sober time. One mistake, one instance of drinking might cause the streets of Homestead to be a scene of bloodshed. The eyes of the world are on you and don't forget yourselves in these hours of tribulation. Act so as to entitle you to full and honorable citizenship."

Messrs. Killallon and O'Donnell then made brief addresses and the meeting adjourned.

ASK FOR A DAYLIGHT ENTRY.

Homestead's Citizens Committee Endeavors to Prevent the Guards From Going There in the Dark—Danger Feared From the Strangers Seen on the Streets. The Citizens' Committee of Homestead returned at midnight to the borough from Pittsburgh where it came to seek an interview with Colonels Smith and Perchment to induce them to come into Homestead in daylight. This committee consisted of Captain O. C. Coon, Fred Schuchman, Harry McKee, Major Harry Williams, Thomas H. Biddle, M. P. Schooley, Thomas Crawford, Thayer and Biddle. They were appointed yesterday morning by Burgess McLuckie and Captain Coon was elected Chairman at the organization. They sent the following telegram at midnight to Colonel Smith:

Come to Homestead in daylight, if possible. Chairman of Citizens' Committee.

Captain Coon said in regard to the message: "The town is full of strangers to-night and we don't know what they are for. It is just possible that should the soldiers come in during the night these strangers might try to start an eye on the militia, which would put us in an unfavorable light before the public. There is not a resident of the borough who would think of creating a disturbance on account of the presence of the militia, but if it should be done at night when we cannot keep an eye on the strangers, it will cast odium upon us, and help the cause of Mr. Frick. I know of such movements being tried before. We have decided not to go out to meet the militia until they have their tents all up and are in a position to receive us."

"Besides," the Burgess, the Citizens' Committee and the steel workers, all of the secret societies in Homestead will turn out with us. All the representative professional men and merchants as well as the workmen will be in line. We got into Pittsburgh this evening just a few minutes too late to see Colonel Smith and his staff. They are making every effort to reach them by telegraph. It is of the greatest importance to us not to have them come at night, for by coming in daylight there is no danger of a crisis."

LOOKING FOR BLACKSHEEP.

At midnight a rumor industriously circulated a report in Homestead that a squad of black sheep had been discovered in the house of James Nesbit, the Assistant Master Mechanic of the plant, and that they had been forced to leave the borough post haste. Directly they heard this sensational story a number of the mill men were called on Nesbit and invited him to come around to headquarters and explain matters. Mr. Nesbit obeyed with a murmur. He was dressed with some of the leaders for almost an hour. When his ordeal was over Nesbit was allowed to return home. He had satisfied the mill men that there was nothing in the rumor.

Homestead Quiet at 9 a. m.

At 2 o'clock this morning Homestead was very quiet and the streets were practically deserted. The people did not expect troops until morning.

TROOPS MASSES AT RADEBAUGH.

Most of the Blue Coats Spend the Night on the Cars Near Greensburg.

CONSIDERING THE ROUTE

To Be Taken for the Entry of the Soldier Boys Into Homestead.

Indications That the March Will Be Made at Daybreak—Remarkable Time Made in Assembling Some of the Commands—Sheriff McCleary in Consultation With the General in Charge—Men Left in Ignorance of Their Movements—Incidents of the Journey—Scenes Along the Route to the Rendezvous.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 12.—A. M.—The trains bearing the Tenth, Eighteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, Batteries B and C, and the Sheridan troops are lying on the siding at Radebaugh Junction about 2 1/2 miles below Greensburg, and the indications are that they will stay there all night, going into Homestead early in the morning. The Third Brigade is expected from the East every moment. The Tenth Regiment was the first to arrive. Then the Sheridan troops followed from the East and soon after the Eighteenth, Fourteenth and Battery B came from the West. Generals Snowden and Greenleaf got here at 9 o'clock. Their Pullman car is on a siding above the other and few of the troops know anything about their presence. When a DISPATCH reporter called on General Snowden, he refused to give any information concerning the movement of the troops. He positively declined to say how soon the trains would start for Homestead, what route would be taken or when he expected to get there.

Sheriff McCleary in the Constellation.

The subordinate officers up to midnight had received no orders and were in consultation with Sheriff McCleary and ex-Sheriff Gray in the general headquarters car, they having come up on General Wylie's car on the train with the Fourteenth Regiment. It is supposed they are arranging for the descent upon Homestead this morning.

GRUMBLED AT GREENSBURG.

Coke Workers Don't Care to Fight for Frick and Some of Them Desert. GREENSBURG, July 11.—[Special.]—At 9 o'clock to-night Company D, of Connellsville; Company I, of Greensburg; E, of Mt. Pleasant, and C, of Uniontown, were ordered to move to Brinton, four miles from Homestead. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens when the order for the four companies to move was received. An especial kick was made by some of the men of Company D, of Connellsville. A great many members of this company are coke drawers, and employees of the Frick Coke Company in the Connellsville coke region. They did not care much about going over to Homestead mill workers. They were only mustered into service three weeks ago and were without the regulation uniform. One or two of the Greensburg company deserted at the last moment.

The liquor saloons were promptly closed

against the soldiers here upon their arrival to-night by the order of several captains, but the spiritless fellows who are when train time arrived several of the boys were rather tipsy. A leading glass blower told THE DISPATCH correspondent to-night that fully 6,000 members of the Glassblowers' union were ready to march on Homestead to-night to defend the rights of the locked-out mill workers.

THE THIRTEENTH JEREMED.

Some of the Companies Declare They Will Not Guard Non-Union Men. ALTOONA, July 11.—[Special.]—The Fifth, Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments passed through this city at 11 o'clock to-night. All the men say they were well received along the route to Altoona, excepting those of the Thirteenth. From Scranton to Northumberland the sentiment seems to be antagonistic to the troops, and they were jeered and jeered at every stop. The men in this regiment are all mine workers, and the officers had some difficulty in keeping them quiet when they were called "scabs," as they were at several places.

In one company the men openly declare

they will not stand guard over non-union or scab workmen, but will rather try to keep them out of the mills. All the regiments are well supplied with ammunition, and many of the officers say they expect rioting before they return.

TROOPS AT GREENSBURG.

Several Companies of the Tenth Regiment Waiting for Orders. An ex-officer of the National Guard from Greensburg arrived in Pittsburgh at 12:30 this morning. He said that when he left home Companies C, D, E and I were massed at the Greensburg station and were expecting every minute to be moved west. The ex-officer also said that several train loads of soldiers were side-tracked near Radebaugh's station.

Unemployed Mill Workers Are Glum.

UNIONTOWN, July 11.—[Special.]—Company C, N. G. P., was mustered into the army at 10 o'clock this morning. Many of the company are mill men and members of the Columbus Lodge A. A. I. and S. W., and were slow to respond at the army. A few of the company have left the town to avoid going to Homestead. When the members of the military apparatus of the street they were noted by the more ignorant mill men, who had collected on the corners.

Washington Troops Surprised.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 11.—[Special.]—The ordering of the troops at this place was received with the greatest surprise. The staff officers knew nothing of it until informed by the newspaper men. Immediately after the official orders were received the fire alarms were rung. Colonel Hawkins, of Bechtelville, was notified by special messenger, and arrived in time to leave with Company H, of this place, and Company K, of Waynesburg.

From the Northwest.

GREENVILLE, July 11.—[Special.]—Colonel W. A. Kreps and staff left here this evening on a special train on the Pittsburgh, Shenandoah & Lake Erie Railroad for Homestead. The train was composed of the other two at 4 o'clock. The other five companies were awaiting them when they reached Greensburg. The trip from Pittsburgh was without incident. As several towns were passed people ran out and gazed wonderingly at the soldiers. At Braddock a crowd had congregated, and as the trains passed the men pointed with significant gestures over

TOWARD HOMESTEAD. The soldiers are as noisy and seem as happy as if going to a national encampment. The officers are generally out of humor over the uncertainty of their movements. None of them know where they are going, but supposed they would proceed to Blairsville, though wondering why such a move was being made. From present indications it is the intention to land in Homestead shortly after daylight. GOSHORN.

PITCHING A CAMP.

Several Companies Preparing for the Division Near Braddock.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HOMESTEAD, July 12.—2:30 A. M.—It is reported that the militia will pitch their tents at Blairsville, a distance of three miles from Greensburg. Three carloads of supplies, including a detail to prepare their bivouac, arrived there at 6:30 last night on the Greensburg cars and a box car.

A REAL SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Troops at Mt. Gretna Sheltered in the Rain Eating Hard Tack. LEBANON, July 11.—The First Brigade, General Robert P. Deebert commanding, was concentrated at Mt. Gretna this afternoon and evening. The first regiment to arrive was the Third, which marched up the parade grounds at 2:30 P. M., under command of Lieutenant Colonel Maginnis, and as the soldiers held a short drill they were vigorously applauded. The First, under Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, with 610 men, more than their full quota, was the next to arrive, coming in at 3:15, and the Second, Colonel G. C. Bobbitt, with 400 men (about 150 short), came in at 4 P. M. The commands were all drilled for a short time until a drenching rain set in, obliging them to seek shelter. Colonel Deebert reached Mt. Gretna to-night with the State Fencibles and Gray's Invincibles, and the Sixth Regiment arrived later.

The men, who are without tents or shelter of any kind, were obliged to lie down on the hillside, covered only by the rubber blankets, with the rain pouring down in their faces. There are no horses in camp, and everybody is, of course, dismounted in drill. Most of the men, as well as the officers, know little or nothing of the Philadelphia companies expect to remain at least three days. General Deebert has received no final orders to-night and all are still in the dark. Many of the men left their homes without notifying their families, having been taken away from their work, and the Associated Press representative was entrusted with a large package of mail to post at Lebanon for them. To-night they are sleeping on the ground in rough and ready fashion.

When the News First Arrived.

It was after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, that the staff and company officers of the two Allegheny county regiments began to gather at their armories. The armory of the Fourteenth Regiment is in the second story of the old City Hall on Market street, and that of the Eighteenth Regiment is at the head of Diamond street, opposite the county jail. No official orders had been received, but the bulletins in the offices of the newspapers confirmed the report that the division had been ordered under arms. A number of the guardsmen spent the latter half of the night at the armories, preparing for field duty. In the morning, the newspapers informed every member of the two regiments and the members of Battery B that their commands would turn out, and that their presence was wanted at the armories.

Soon after daylight the rank and file began

to appear in uniform. Many had their uniforms at their homes, while others had their uniforms at the armories. The men received notices in few cases, but they knew that they were wanted and they responded promptly. Some of the company officers who had heard of the call during the night, spent the small hours of the morning sending notices to their men by messenger boys.

The Boys Responded Promptly.

By 8 o'clock there were about 200 men at the Eighteenth's armory, and a similar number at Old City Hall. Colonel Norman M. Smith, of the Eighteenth, after a sleep of a few hours, was on hand at daylight, awaiting definite orders from Brigadier General Wylie, who was at Franklin. These orders came about 9 o'clock, and were to proceed to Brinton station, there to await further orders. A similar order was telegraphed to Colonel Perchment, of the Fourteenth, but he was ill at his home in the East End. By telephone he communicated with the army, and gave Major Graham authority to open telegrams and act for him until he could reach the army. It was about 10:30 o'clock when he appeared, looking anything but well.

Gathering Up the Dilatory.

Soon after the body of the men arrived at their respective armories, squads under a corporal were sent out in all directions to gather up the laggards and those who were trying to shirk. Many were collected in this way. Many of the guardsmen found time hang heavily on their hands, as they waited in the armories without any indication of an order to march, and large squads secured leave of absence to get the rations which the colonel had ordered all members to procure. Early in the forenoon an order from Colonel Smith was posted in the windows of all the newspapers, ordering the members of the Eighteenth Regiment to provide themselves with cooked rations for three days and to report at once at the army. The boys began a skirmish for sandwiches, ham, corned beef and bread. One or two yielded to the attraction of liquor and corned beef guards were employed to prevent further breaks of this nature.

Waiting for Orders to March.

At 11:30 the Brigadier General wired as follows from Franklin to Colonel Smith, Colonel Perchment and Captain Hunt of the Battery: The Eighteenth Regiment and Battery B will act in harmony and in support of each other until you arrive at Brinton Station. Apply yourselves and all your officers with conscientious vigilance to the discipline of your commands. Colonel McClelland at Harrisburg has charge of transportation. Wire him for cars. I leave here at 2 o'clock for Brinton Station.

There followed a delay of more than two

hours by the efforts of the commanding officers to reach Colonel McClelland and to have him communicate with Chief Dispatcher Culp of the Pennsylvania railroad, but the cars were finally procured. Word was then given out that the Eighteenth would move at 4 o'clock and the Fourteenth as soon afterward as transportation could be furnished. All day long great crowds of men, women

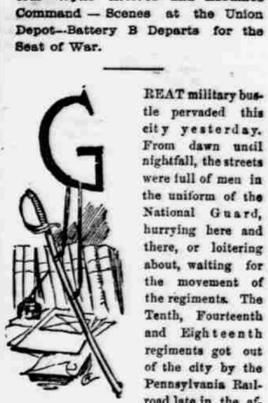
BRAVE BOYS OFF FOR THE FRONT.

The Guardsmen Make a Good Ready for Their March Upon Homestead.

TROOPS IN BRIGHT BLUE

Start Toward the Field Where the Pinkertons Met Defeat.

Much Mystery Made of the Destination of the Regiment from this City—How the Men Assembled at the Armories and the Scenes on the Streets—General Wylie Arrives and Assumes Command—Scenes at the Union Depot—Battery B Departs for the Seat of War.



Great military bustle pervaded this city yesterday.

From dawn until nightfall, the streets were full of men in the uniform of the National Guard, hurrying here and there, or loitering about, waiting for the movement of the regiments. The Tenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments got out of the city by the Pennsylvania Railroad late in the afternoon, and at nightfall were in the cars at B